

WEATHER.

Cloudy and warmer tonight and tomorrow; probably occasional rain; moderate southerly winds.
Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 59, at 4:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 52, at 6 a.m. today.
Full report on page 17.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 17.

No. 20,210.

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916—TWENTY PAGES.



"From Press to Home"
Within the Hour

Sworn Net Circulation, Month of December, 1915, Daily Average, 74,401; Sunday, 56,023.

ONE CENT.

15,000 BRITISH DIE; 20,000 WOUNDED IN ARABIA, IS REPORT

Reported to Have Lost Possession of 250,000 Square Kilometers of Territory.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE NOW SERIOUSLY THREATENED

Force of 20,000 English Soldiers at Aden Cooped Up. Berlin Intimates.

TURKS AND ARABS ATTACK

London Claims Success Against Senussi Tribesmen and Against Enemy in East Africa.

LONDON, January 27.—British possession of territory protecting the Suez canal route at its southern end is imperiled by attacks made by large bodies of Arabs and Turks on the British forces in southwestern Arabia, according to advices from German sources. The British have been driven from all the territory they held in that section of country and have suffered extremely heavy losses in the fighting, the reports declare, the figures being given at 15,000 killed and 20,000 wounded.

The implication from the Berlin dispatch carrying these reports is that the British army of 20,000 men is now virtually cooped up in Aden, near the entrance to the Red sea, which must be held if the southerly approach to the Suez canal is to be protected.

Vast Territory Lost.
Quoting from the Volks Zeitung the Overseas News Agency says: "A wounded British major declared that at the beginning of the war the British were in possession of 250,000 square kilometers in southern and southwestern Arabia, all of which has been lost. All the Arab chiefs joined the Turks and are now using successfully against the British the arms supplied them."

Called Gibraltar of East.
LONDON, January 27.—Aden is in southwestern Arabia near the entrance to the Red sea. It has been strongly fortified by the British, and is referred to as the Gibraltar of the east. Several times since the beginning of the war Turkish forces have threatened the city, but there have been no serious reports of heavy fighting, and London has professed confidence in the ability of the British troops to repel all attacks.

An official Turkish statement last month said that after successful fighting Turkish troops were advancing on Aden, but it was announced officially in London that the hostilities had amounted to nothing more than skirmishes and that there had been no material change for two months.

Arabs Driven Back, Claim.
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, in a dispatch describing Gen. Wallace's victory over the Senussi tribesmen in western Egypt last Sunday, says: "Four thousand five hundred western Arabs were engaged and driven back three miles. The British casualties were twenty-six men killed and seventy-four wounded. The enemy had about 150 men killed and 500 wounded."

East Africa Advance.
The following official communication was issued last evening: "Gen. Sir Smith-Dorrien reports that on January 24 our troops advanced from Mbuyni, fifteen miles east of Taveta (British East Africa), and drove off a small force of the enemy, which was holding the Serreteti camp, four miles west of Mbuyni, and occupied the camp. In regard to the Mesopotamia campaign there is nothing further to report."

EMPEROR GROWING WORSE.

Condition of Francis Joseph Reported in Vatican Circles.

ROME, January 27, via London, 3:02 p.m.—It is reported in Vatican circles that the condition of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, who has been ill for several days, is rapidly growing worse.

Military Service Bill Moves Up.

LONDON, January 27.—The military service bill passed its third reading in the house of lords last night.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING RESUMED IN WEST

Germans Still Hold Three Lines of French Trenches at Neuville, Says Berlin.

HAND-TO-HAND BATTLE RAGING AT THIS POINT

Teutons Also Claim Progress South of Arras—Artillery Active Over Whole Front.

BERLIN, January 27.—Reports from France and Flanders say that a favorable turn in the weather had been followed by active fighting on the entire western front. Along nearly the whole line the roar of artillery is heard, but the heaviest fighting has been in the vicinity of Neuport, to the north of Ypres and in the Argonne.

German patrolling parties brought back word that German artillery had done effective work against trenches of the allies near Neuport.

British Also Active.
The British artillery, it was said, was hardly less active than that of the Germans. On one section of the front the British fired 1,500 shrapnel shells, 700 high-explosive shells, and about the same number of bombs within a period of twenty-four hours. The mine explosions mentioned in Tuesday's official bulletin of the German headquarters staff were four in number. The Germans immediately occupied the craters caused by the explosions.

In another section near Neuville the Germans announced that they captured three successive lines of French trenches, and held them successfully against eight counter attacks, and it is affirmed that these trenches are still in German hands, although the fighting for possession of them has assumed the character of hand-to-hand encounters. The Germans also claim good progress to the south of Arras through the work of the sappers and miners.

Shelling of Nancy.
The two German air squadrons which shelled Nancy Monday, as reported by the German headquarters staff, says the Overseas News Agency, dropped more than 150 bombs on the town and the fortress. The news agency adds: "The German Aviation Corps laments in this connection the loss of Lieut. Boehme, who was several times cited in the headquarters report. Lieut. Boehme fell to the ground at Ernshelm, in Alsace. The aviator was instantly killed."

Lieut. Boehme was a member of the Bavarian aviation corps. Last September he was congratulated by the Grand Duke of Baden in the presence of the troops, and later, by order of Emperor William, he was awarded the Iron Cross of the first class, for an aerial exploit in which he vanquished two French aeroplanes. When the French machines approached Ernshelm, Lieut. Boehme engaged them singlehandedly and killed the pilot of one aeroplane and the observation officer of another. Both aeroplanes were forced to land and the surviving occupants were made prisoners.

**800,000 FRENCH KILLED;
1,400,000 MEN WOUNDED**
BRISTOL, England, January 27.—M. Longuet, French socialist deputy, who addressed the labor conference today, on being questioned regarding the French losses said that 800,000 soldiers had been killed, that 1,400,000 had been wounded, and that 300,000 had been taken prisoners.

SALARIES OF CLERGYMEN.

Protestant Episcopal Average \$1,200, Bishop Lawrence Says.
NEW YORK, January 27.—The average pay of clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is \$1,200 a year, according to Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, who announced at the annual dinner of the church club here the result of a careful census of salaries paid ministers of his denomination in this country.

"There are 4,200 clergymen actively devoting their lives to the service of the Episcopal Church—sometimes called the richest church in America," said Bishop Lawrence. "Yet 2,522 of our clergy, more than one-half, are paid less than \$1,500 a year; 727 receive less than \$1,000 and only 118 earn \$5,000 or more. Even this is not all cash, but includes the value of a house, when supplied."

Why I Sneaked Out of England

SUPPOSE you were in England and eligible for military duty, and suppose you refused to enlist—

Do you know what would happen to you?

When you entered a club or a restaurant other men would be looking at you and turn their backs on you.

Women would openly show their scorn of you in the street.

By such pressure has England forced nearly 3,000,000 men into her armies—the pressure of public opinion and social ostracism.

Read the dramatic experience of one man who could not stand the pressure. It is called "Why I Sneaked Out of England." In the next

Sunday Magazine

Of The

Sunday Star

PRESIDENT EAVES SECRET AGENTS

Executive Declines Courteously to Reply to Queries of Mrs. Mary Beard.

TELLS WOMEN STATES SHOULD SETTLE QUESTION

In Addressing Clergymen, Mr. Wilson Tells of Efforts to Maintain Peace by This Country.

NEW YORK, January 27.—President Wilson refused today to support the movement for an amendment to the federal Constitution providing for woman suffrage. He spoke briefly to 200 members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, and told them that he felt the suffrage question should be dealt with by each individual state.

The President received the suffragists after they had waited for him more than an hour at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he made his headquarters on his arrival here this morning from Washington prepared to make three addresses during the day.

Efforts made by Mrs. Mary Beard, wife of a Columbia University professor, to cross-examine the President on his position met with failure. He refused courteously to reply to her queries.

The President apologized to the women for not seeing them earlier, but told them he had been at work since arriving in New York. He added that "it may be that my mind works slowly, but I have always thought that there were things which should be built slowly and therefore made more lasting. I may be a little in favor of the view that the suffrage question should be handled by the state."

The President frankly admitted to the suffragettes that he had promised several months ago to discuss with the leaders of Congress the suffrage question, but that other matters of legislation had come up which he thought should take preference over everything else.

Some Things Cannot Wait.
"There are things that cannot wait," said the President. "Action in great constitutional matters must be deliberate. The President Wilson again promised that he would discuss the subject with members of Congress as soon as possible. He declared, however, that he was still convinced that the suffrage issue should be worked out by the states. He added that he saw no reason for the women to be discouraged by the progress being made."

The President went to the parlor engaged by the suffragettes and was greeted with warm applause as he entered. He shook hands with Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Mrs. Robert Adamson and several other leaders.

Portions of Address Applauded.
Deep silence greeted his reiteration of the words "some things cannot wait," Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Bruere and Mrs. Beard spoke before the President. They asked that while he was working out his preparedness program he should remember the labor conference today, on being questioned regarding the French losses said that 800,000 soldiers had been killed, that 1,400,000 had been wounded, and that 300,000 had been taken prisoners.

Prayers for the President.

The President delivered the first of his three addresses at noon before the clerical conference of the New York Federation of Churches, representing all denominations. Amid hearty applause he was introduced by the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of Brooklyn, who remarked that "no other President ever had such universal prayer in his behalf."

American People for Peace.

The President said he appreciated the words of the speaker "from the heart."

He declared that in his efforts for peace he had represented the "spirit" of the United States of America. He said he had in their hearts the people of the United States wanted to "keep the balance even."

"I can find no basis for peace but justice," he said, "and the greatest force in this world is character, and I believe that character can be expressed by the acts of a nation. This is expressed by the attitude of the people."

"America has always stood for the doctrine that every nation has the right to decide its own future. That is America's only desire."

"We will only rest having our liberty interfered with."

"People in America do not respond to any sentiment of aggression. Our passion is for liberty."

Depends on Races and Creeds.

"A further foundation of peace is our internal attitude toward each other. We have been hospitable to all creeds and peoples."

The peace of America depends upon the attitude of the different races and creeds which make up the nation. I have been much perturbed over evidences of religious feelings in this country. Live and let live is a homely expression, but it expresses what our attitude should be."

"I always accept an invitation to a fight, but I hope I conduct my fight with justice and fairness."

"Peace does not mean inactivity. After all, peace dwells in the hearts of the people."

"Peace is inconsistent with the giving of aid to the enemy."

(Continued on Second Page.)



CONSCRIPTION HIT BY BRITISH LABOR

National Congress Adopts Resolution of Protest by 1,796,000 to 219,000.

PLAN HELD DANGEROUS AND AGAINST DEMOCRACY

Toilers Favor Carrying War Through to Finish, However, Despite Action Upon Compulsion.

BRISTOL, England, January 27.—A resolution protesting in the name of the national labor party against the adoption of conscription in any form was adopted by the labor congress today by a card vote of 1,796,000 against 219,000. The resolution follows: "Resolved, That this national labor party protests emphatically against the adoption of conscription in any form, as it is against the spirit of British democracy and full of danger to the liberties of the people."

When the delegates assembled today for the second day's session, they found this resolution on their tables, and also one on the middle of the hall, which was designed to take the place of the numerous proposals which have been made on these subjects.

The other resolution placed before the congress follows: "This conference declares its opposition to the military service bill and in the event of it becoming law decides to agitate for its repeal."

Want War to Finish.
British labor on the first day of a conference yesterday outvoted the extreme socialist anti-war section and adopted two resolutions expressing the patriotic resolve to carry the war through.

James Ramsay MacDonald, socialist and labor member of parliament for Leicester, and Philip Snowden, socialist member for Blackburn, by the power of their eloquence tried to persuade the delegates to vote against the motions, but when requested to define their position clearly, made evasions and were unable to convince the conference.

Socialist Loses Hold.
One representative of the socialist section, when asked to state the terms on which the socialist would have participated in a voluntary recruiting campaign, declared: "On no terms." He immediately lost his hold on the delegates, who were overwhelmingly in the opposing camp.

George James Wardle, member of parliament for Stockport and editor of the Railway Review, demanded an extension of the time for the discussion of the conference by large majorities, favoring labor's co-operation with the authorities to bring about a victorious ending to the war.

Andrew L. Horner Is Dead.

LONDON, January 27.—Andrew L. Horner, member of parliament for South Tyrone, died yesterday at Crewe.

HARD TO CATCH.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS tells how all of France is looking after the dependents of her soldiers, the soldiers themselves and every one who is adversely affected by the war.

FREDERICK PALMER says that we must mobilize our national resources to secure a successful defense. This is another of the striking "lessons for America" he draws from the European conflict.

Read these articles in The Sunday Star.

PRESIDENT TO AVOID POLITICIANS ON TRIP

Will Hold No Conferences With Party Leaders While on Preparedness Tour.

The President Wilson does not wish any political conferences while he is away on his trip through the middle west, which begins tomorrow night. As far as possible the President "wants to avoid the appearance of politics in this journey, and the next one," when he is expected to go much farther west and to take in some southern cities, including Louisville, which already has been put upon the list.

That the trip, primarily intended to arouse sentiment in favor of preparedness, naturally will have about it political phases of importance, is candidly admitted.

The President has not been in that part of the country since he entered the White House and his friends have clamored for him to get among the people. He could not have made the journey for strictly political reasons, either as a candidate for the nomination of his party or as a candidate for reelection, without subjecting himself to severe criticism. But the people he speaks to will be looking into the face of the next democratic candidate and they will think almost as much about this as about the subject he speaks on to them.

The political echoes of the trip will attract the politicians far more than the voice of the people on preparedness. How was he received? What did the people say? Are they standing by him or talking against him? Democratic and republican leaders will be seeking answers to these and many other questions.

The President, however, is desirous of putting far aside all political favors and attempts to have him meet with democratic politicians to confer about conditions in the states passed through by him, and to make at the next place where he is to make a campaign stoppage to the members of local committees boarding the presidential train will not find the President disposed to talk politics and politicians will not be asked to come aboard.

Mrs. Wilson Also to Go.

Mrs. Wilson is to accompany the President. Her presence will deter political conversations and give the trip an atmosphere that will keep the politicians away. She goes to look after the President, who is not the traveler that Taft was. Mr. Wilson does not sleep or rest on trains as did Mr. Taft or Col. Roosevelt, it is said, and the journey mapped out for him is an exceedingly strenuous one.

NEW BRIDGE PLAN GETS OFFICIAL O. K.

Secretary Garrison Approves Bill Providing for Span Across Potomac.

Secretary Garrison has approved the Swanson-Carlson bill providing for the construction of a new bridge across the Potomac near the site of the present condemned Aqueduct bridge, with its Washington approach on east of 24th street, and appropriating \$1,500,000 for the purpose. That action was taken this afternoon, following a long conference of the appropriation and without the presence of the Secretary of War, Gen. Kingman, chief of engineers, and Col. Jadin of his office with District Commissioners Newman, Brownlow and Kutz.

Gen. Kingman remarked that a suitable bridge could be erected at the point favored in the bill within the limits of the appropriation and without interfering with the navigation of the river. He was, however, not prepared, without further consideration of the question, to say that the location indicated was the best that could be selected in the general interests of the people of Virginia and of the District of Columbia.

It has been suggested that the cost of the proposed structure be divided equally between the United States and the District of Columbia. The question of the propriety of the state of Virginia sharing in the expense was brought up at the conference, but it was concluded not to suggest any change in the bill at that particular point.

Immediate Action Essential.

The Secretary and his conferees were unanimous in the opinion that the dilapidated condition of the present Aqueduct bridge and the important traffic questions involved, made it essential that immediate action should be taken to remedy the situation by the substitution of a wider and more modern bridge.

\$200,000 Fire at York Harbor, Me.
YORK HARBOR, Me., January 27.—The Marshall House, one of the oldest summer hotels on the Maine coast, known to visitors from all parts of the country, was burned last night. It was being prepared for the opening of the season, and was occupied only by a caretaker. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, part of which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

Col. J. H. Cogswell Dead.
TITUSVILLE, Pa., January 27.—Col. Joseph H. Cogswell, aged eighty-seven, one of the founders of the Titusville Herald, the first daily newspaper in the oil country, is dead at his home here.

FOUR MASKED MEN ROB CHICAGO BANK

Jake Stahl, Vice President, Obediently Keeps His Hands in the Air.

EMPLOYEES AND PATRONS ARE OVERAWED BY GUNS

Escape With Between \$12,000 and \$15,000, According to Bank Officials.

CHICAGO, January 27.—Four robbers, armed with revolvers, entered the Washington Park National Bank in East 63d street today, threatened the lives of the cashier, clerks and twenty depositors, and escaped with between \$12,000 and \$15,000.

None of the depositors who were ordered to stand facing a wall was searched by the bandits, who gave their sole attention to the money in the teller's cage.

After grabbing the money the four hastily backed to the door and escaped in an automobile.

Policemen and detectives were quickly summoned and search for the bandits was begun.

Is Jake Stahl's Bank.

J. Garland Stahl, manager of the Boston Americans when that ball club won the world's championship in 1915, is vice president of the Washington Park National Bank, with which he became connected on leaving the Boston team.

Every detail of the robbery seemed carefully planned, according to Mr. Stahl, who was forced to remain at his desk facing a revolver, while one of the robbers entered the teller's cage and took the money from a drawer.

Stahl Tells of Hold-Up.

"I was sitting at my desk," said Mr. Stahl, "shortly before 9 o'clock, when four men entered. They were masked in black and each carried two revolvers. There were about ten persons in line at the cashier's window. Ten clerks, the bank's officers and two stenographers were in the room. Three of the men threatened us with their weapons while the fourth entered the cage and took the money."

"As soon as they got the cash they backed to the door and ran to their automobile. The engine had not been stopped and they went down the street at about forty miles an hour."

"They got more than \$12,000," Mr. Stahl said. "The money was given to me in a bank of officers and was forced to witness the robbery."

The bandits paid special attention to Mr. Stahl. Two revolvers were poked within an inch of his face and he was ordered to hold up his hands.

Didn't Hesitate to Obey.

"I obeyed without any hesitation," said Mr. Stahl, "and the fellow kept his gun pointed at me and the cashier while his companion got the money."

The same command was given to all the others in the bank, and not a hand was dropped until the last robber backed out of the door. Then there was a rush for the telephone to notify the police.

A. W. McCauley, assistant cashier, ran quickly to the street and jumped into a taxicab. He was followed by the curb. He attempted to follow the robbers, but they outdistanced him and, turning away from the corner, disappeared.

Officials of the bank said that none of the robbers appeared to be more than twenty years old.

The bank is situated in one of the busiest sections of Chicago outside the downtown district.

GERMANY CELEBRATING KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

Emperor Expresses Conviction That Central Powers Will Win War.

BERLIN, January 27 (by wireless to Sayville).—Flags were flown everywhere today in celebration of the fifty-seventh birthday of Emperor William. The only formal observance consisted of religious services. The emperor granted amnesties in several cases.

The principal celebration was held at the general headquarters yesterday. Congratulations were extended to the emperor by the Austrian throne, on behalf of Emperor Francis Joseph; by Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hotzenendorf, Austrian chief of staff; Prince Henry of Prussia, Lieut. Gen. Zekki Pasha, head of the special Turkish military mission to Germany, and by Col. Santehev, representing Bulgaria.

Emperor William thanked them for their felicitations and expressed conviction that final victory in the war would rest with the central powers.

U. S. SOLDIERS RESCUED.

Found by Carranza Troops and Brought to Border.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., January 27.—Privates William C. Wheeler and Viggo Pederson of Battery D, 4th Field Artillery, who were kidnapped last yesterday by Mexicans and taken south from the border, were rescued by Carranza soldiers and brought to Matamoros today. They were turned over to American authorities dressed in Mexican clothes.

No word had been heard from the men since their crossing of the river. They were not clothed. A searching party was sent out from Matamoros by Col. B. R. Quintanilla, commander of the border, in the absence of Gen. Alfredo Ricourt, and at noon the early morning hour the Americans were found.

MEXICANS CAPTURE TWO U. S. SOLDIERS

Rescue Party Crosses Border and Four Others Are Drowned.

GEN. FUNSTON PLACES OFFICERS UNDER ARREST

Commander Reports to Washington That Carranza Officials Are Looking for Missing Men.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., January 27.—Three American artillerymen and one cavalryman were drowned yesterday when three United States Army lieutenants and fourteen privates crossed once Mexican territory at Brownsville, Tex., in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Privates William C. Wheeler and Viggo Pederson of Battery D, 4th Field Artillery, who swam across the Rio Grande while bathing and were captured by two armed Mexican civilians.

The Americans crossed under a fire from the American and Mexican sides, but no one was killed or wounded by the gunfire. Lieut. J. E. Mort, commanding Battery D, 4th Field Artillery, and Lieut. J. E. Mort, commanding the same battery, were ordered arrested by Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston.

Four Enlisted Men Drown.

The Americans drowned were: Sergt. Owen Clements, Corp. Michael F. King, Private Harry A. Rhode, all of Battery D, 4th Field Artillery, and Private Charles D. Wilton-Beat, Troop A, 12th Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. Funston said the blame apparently rested with persons on the American side of the border, and that he had issued the strictest orders of officers and men not to cross the Rio Grande under any circumstances.

Bad feeling has existed between Mexicans and Americans in the Progreso district since last summer, when there were many conflicts there during Mexican bandit operations. Two American soldiers were killed in that vicinity.

Gen. Funston Reports.

Maj. Gen. Funston reported to the War Department today the drowning of four and the capture of two American soldiers near Brownsville, Tex., yesterday. His dispatch, dated yesterday, contained a report by Maj. Anderson, commander of the 12th Cavalry, as follows:

"Four men of Battery D, 4th Field Artillery, swam across the Rio Grande while bathing in the river at Progreso about 3:30 a.m. Two were drowned, and two were taken into the interior by two Mexicans with rifles and taken back into the interior. Other two men were taken into the interior and shot. Two men were shot and two were taken into the interior."

"Lieut. J. E. Mort, commanding battery, with Lieut. Peyton and Waldron, with about fourteen men of battery and one man from 12th Cavalry, crossed the river about three-quarters of an hour later, went about three-quarters of a mile back into the interior from the river, but did not find comrades. They were fired upon ten or twelve times by men in brush, but they did not return fire. They were returned to the crossing by our men on bank of the river. They were taken 200 shots. None of our men killed or wounded."

List of the Drowned.

"The following men were drowned while swimming to other side: Sergt. Owen Clement, Corp. Michael F. King, Private Harry A. Rhode, all of Battery D, 4th Field Artillery, and Private Charles D. Wilton-Beat, Troop A, 12th Cavalry."